REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,835.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CUALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	31
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	April. 3
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Mangalore	24	„ Cudrus	6
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Berpore	27	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	11
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Europeports and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on Friday, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Guadur	April. 1	„ Fao	15
„ Muscat	3	„ Koweit	18
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bushire	17
„ Linga	7	„ Linga	22
„ Bahrein	9	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	11	„ Muscat	26
„ Fao	13	„ Guadur	28
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrache	May. 1
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE ss. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,500 Tons.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,900 Tons, 1,900 H.P. effective, (well known as of Green's line to Calcutta) is intended to be despatched in the first week of April. The accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ		Rs. 300
„ MALTA		„ 400
„ LONDON		„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th February 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,384 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 14th March, to be followed by the Extra Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, to leave on or about the 30th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.		Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£20	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubat & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 16th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,931 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and to the Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MALWA	2,933 Tons.	450 H.P., 16th March 1874.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P., 30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	300 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail on the 21st March.

THE ss. COROMANDEL, J. D. Mabey, Commander, 1,970 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	„ 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

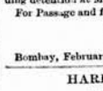
The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Thull	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
Allibaugh	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Allibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TRAFALGAR, Captain Scott, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to pay freight, and take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1874.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra „ 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1869, Gold Medal.
Do. do. 1869, Silver Medal.
Oodeypore „ 1869, First Prize.
Kurrachee „ 1873, First Class Silver Medal.
Bombay „ 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for the splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Himalayas, the Neighberries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account of whom it may concern :—Ex s s Gwalior, A L 1-12—12 Cases each 20 reams Printing paper 27 by 40 F 1 500 Sheets, 42 lbs more or less damaged by Salt Water.

On account and risk of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee—

F—3820—1 Case Gilt Frames.
„ 3256—1-2—1 Case Gilt Frames.
D N—3251—1-3—3 Cases do.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant Pieces of Ground at Clerk and Forest Roads.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th March, 1874, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will sell by public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and in Re Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, an Insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest in the following pieces of vacant ground viz :—

A piece of vacant ground called "grass market," marked A as per plan measuring 36,117 square yards or thereabouts, marked B in plan mesg. 10 781 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

„	„	C	„ 4.0 3 „
„	„	D	„ 12,008 „
„	„	E	„ 3,480 „
„	„	F	„ 48,705 „
„	„	G	„ 10,316 „
„	„	H	„ 53 „
„	„	I	„ 16,676 „
„	„	J	„ 4,969 „
„	„	K	„ 5.5 5 „
„	„	L	„ 952 „
„	„	M	„ 59,941 „
„	„	N	„ 38,159 „
„	„	O	„ 330 „

Also, on the same day, time, and place, a vacant piece of ground measuring 5,969 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Syed Hoosein bin Esmael, on the south by the property of Premjeevandass Anoorooppass, on the east by the property of Chiun-o A-sana Canmattee, and on the west by the property of Purshotum Premjeevan ass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at he the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome English Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, and elaborately Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, magnificent Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, splendid 8, 10, and 12 light Chandeliers and Argand Lamps, handsome English drawing-room Carpets, a first-class Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., Thurston's full-sized Slate Billiard Table, bronze statues handsome Japanese Vases and Table Ornaments, valuable Clocks by James McCabe and A. S. Savoury and Sons, Iron Safe, richly engraved glass and rich crockeryware, Elkington's best 11 ten Ware, first-class English carriages, handsome Arab Horses, sets of English Harness, a fine collection of choice Plants in tubs and pots, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at No. 81, Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A. M. Gubbay, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises richly engraved glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, Elkington's best plated ware such as a set of dish covers, hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea set, waiter, bread basket, ice pitcher, a set of best electro-plated King's and beaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, in mahogany case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome furniture, such as a set of Mahogany dining table in 4 pieces, handsome Mahogany side boards with plate glass mirrors and marble tops, English dining room chairs, dumb waiters, elaborately carved circular, pier, and sofa tables with marble tops, easy, pradieu, and drawing room chairs, an elegant Lamch Brocheon, drawing room suit consists of 12 easy and drawing room chairs, a full backed sofa, all covered with rich figured damask, chiffoniers with book case, handsome English velvet pile drawing room carpets, Lady's handsome Japanese writing cabinets, mahogany corner washstands with mirrors, a full-toned sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy & Co. nearly new, magnificent pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops, splendid 8, 10, and 12 light chandeliers, argand lamps, a full size slate billiard table by Thurston, rich Japanese vases and table ornaments, handsome China card tables, handsome English brass iron and elaborately carved four-post bedsteads, reclining sofas, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, handsome oak wood presses with plate glass doors, English mahogany writing tables, elegantly carved large almira with plate glass door, made to order, a specimen of indian workmanship, a very handsome Japanese gilt ditto, handsome toilet and cheval glasses, carved clothes and gown presses, valuable 8 day clocks by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, and Savory and Sons, Regent street, Elkington's best 11 ten ware, a fine collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, China garden seats and flower pot stands, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. ON THE FIRST DAY.

A handsome English-built four-seated open Carriage by Bellvallette Freres, Paris, with a pair of very handsome Grey Arab fleet trotting Horses, and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

A handsome English-built Clarence by Mann, Twickenham, with a pair of handsome well matched Chestnut Arab carriage horses, and a set of plated mounted harness.

A light English-built Mail Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, with a powerful flea-bitten Grey Horse and Harness.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, by James Henderson & Co., with a handsome Bay Horse and Harness.

A strong double-seated Brougham by Collett & Co., Bombay.

A very showy Bay Arab Riding Horse.

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view

AUCTION SALE of Grain, Cotton, Waste Papers, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, all refused and unexamined goods, 3 waggons, loads of cotton pickings, 2 ditto waste papers and 150 bags of grain sweepings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

A large collection of PLANTS in Tubs and Pots will be sold by public auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. on TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 A.M. Catalogues of the plants will be shortly published.

The collection is a most valuable one, as it contains rare and choice plants, some of which are of very large sizes. The plants are from China, Japan, Singapoor, East and West Indies, England, Persia, America, Australia, &c., &c.,

The collection consists of these great classes of plants, viz, horticultural, agricultural, and arboriculture, including araucaria, excelsa, Cunningham, and several other varieties of araucaria, re dolcia, castenea, dalecamphia, roses, excellent varieties of regonias, geranium, roses, cypress, pumbago, mango, oranges, creepers bearing blue, white, pink, and red flowers, ficus elastica, cardea sebstin, jor esia, askos, lagerstraemia, indis, canum, russelsia, jussica, aphelandra, acutionis, Mexenia, wegeriana, tephe nun, Chinese China, Singapoor, and the Bombay, English, China, Persian roses, and moss roses, Persian figs, cassia nutmeg, cardamom, heliot ope sweet scented pearl camellia, Japonica, and several other varieties of rich garden plants are worth while for inspection, and they are on view from the 15th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Hous hold Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a Light English-built Buggy Horse, &c., at Khumballa Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Residence of the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, CARRIAGE SHED, in good condition, 100ft. by 20ft. Teak Posts and Rafters. Apply to National Bank, Bunder. D. E. GOSTLING, F.R.I.B.A.

Auction Sale, 20th instant, at Commissariat Godowns, Miscellaneous Preserved Provisions, in good condition. M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major, Exc. Comt. Officer, Py.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, by JOHN JONES, 338, Strand, London, CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of sailings and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWENTY HUNDRED per SHARE has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1873, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 13th March 1874.

FOR SALE, PURE ALPINE BLOCK ICE, from TRIESTE, Wholesale and Retail, at the Ice House, English Hotel Lane Apollo Street.

Retail Price, Three-quarter Anna per pound. Discount made to large purchasers.

FARNHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, a well furnished BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL having 4 Bed Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, good tablings and Coach House, commanding one of the finest views of Back Bay and the Harbour.

Also a well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Keep-sake," at MATHERAN for the season.

For particulars and information regarding buying and selling apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.
Rs. 7 per single dozen.
FOR CASH ONLY.

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

MR. J. NEUBERG has just received a small consignment of the above well-known MINERAL WATER, and is able to offer the same at

Rs. 6 per Dozen Bottles.

"The NATURAL FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER occupies, on account of its superior purgative, diuretic, and absorbent qualities, one of the first places in the scale of all

MINERAL WATERS."

Certificates of the most celebrated Medical Men and Directions for use may be had on application to

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HARMONIUMS, BY RIETHEIMER OF STUTTGART.

Solid Oakwood Case, made to stand the Climate of India. These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior, from Rs. 175 to Rs. 600.

PRICES ARE FIXED EXTREMELY LOW TO ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE.

COUNTRY MADE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, FROM THE GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TOWN HALL CONCERT. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE ORGAN COMMITTEE beg to announce that a POPULAR CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., commencing at half past 5 o'clock.

Admission, One Rupee, by payment at the Doors.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., of the 18th instant, for the SUPPLY of BOATS, BARGES, DINGIES, &c. Further particulars can be learnt on application.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Commissariat Office, 14th March 1874.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED). Capital £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, payable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Second Sessions of 1874 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 13th day of March 1874, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff.

NOTICES.

10,00,000. TEN LAKHS, or a MILLION of RUPEES and larger sums of money available on loans, in various sums, and at liberal rates of interest to absolute Proprietors of Estates in good localities.

For Terms, &c., please apply to

WILLIAM STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 11th March 1874.

NOTICE.—TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in room of Captain HENRY, resigned.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 11th March 1874.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of SAMUEL CROMWELL WOODS, late of Bombay, Esquire, British Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Valetta, in Malta, on the 16th day of March 1873, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES ARCHIBALD LANGLEY, Esquire, of Bombay, Solicitor, Notice is hereby given, that all the Creditors of the said Samuel Cromwell Wood, deceased, are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 9th day of April 1874, after which date the said Administrator will distribute the Assets of the said deceased without reference to any Claims if any there be.—Dated this 7th day of March 1874.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sheaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Sheaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sheaton,

Bombay, January, 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS, &c.

This Company is prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIRES of the POCKET TIME-PIECES and the WINDING UP and KEEPING IN REPAIR of the C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London has slightly weakened during the day, but not to any very marked extent, and rates for forward business are still firm.

Government Securities are unaltered in values.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. to ⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅛d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11⅛d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Credit 3 do. francs	249½.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	97½
Do. demand	99⅝
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅛
Do. demand	par
On China Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106¼ d. nl.
Four & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	108½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	10 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Do. on Merchandize	12 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	11 ,,
Bank Bills	10 ,,
Mercantile Paper	13 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Ducats	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Lea	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

RATES by sail again advancing, ready ships are worth £3-0-0, small engagements made at £3-2-6. Steamers little enquiry.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£3 0s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Oolr bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 5s.

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Seeds £2 17 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Cotton £2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Mina	Steamer Cotton Rs. 30 per ton.
	Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet and unchanged for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
24,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
40,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	390
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
12,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
20,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	466

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	10	12	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	4	10	2 do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£15	19	6	5 do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freo Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning
500	2,500	all	175p.a.	Alliance Spinning
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning
150	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's
900	1,000	all	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	a l	150p.a.	Oriental
600	2,500	400	200p.a.	Royal
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
300	2,000	1,100	150d.o.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
150	12,000	1,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
100	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	800
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	200
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
800	1,500	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
250	2,000	all	250p.s.	Esr t India Press Co.	2,200
150	2,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowanji Press Co	1 0
100	1,000	all	70 p.s.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.	750
200	400	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
200	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
150	2,000	750	125 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.	1,000
600	850	775	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
12*	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
15	850	all	70 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	44p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	40
2500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	28
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	56

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

COTTON, &c.

REUTER'S of the 13th instant reports the Cotton Market at Liverpool as closing steady with Surats quiet but unchanged, and sales of 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. Orleans has advanced 1/16d. per lb. and Broach ⅛, but we notice no change in the prices of other descriptions. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 5 3/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d, Orleans at 8¼d, and Mid Uplands at 16 cents. The receipts at Liverpool are given at 5,000 bales only, and those at U. S. ports at 12,000. In Piece Goods there is a small business doing, and prices of 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings are lower by 1½d. per piece: 7 lbs. are quoted at 7s. 3d., 8¼ lbs. at 8s. 9d., and 40's Mule at 1s. 0¾d. The Produce markets are generally unchanged, and prices show no quotable change except a slight further decline in Coffee, which has become dull and irregular.

Our Calcutta telegram is dated the 13th instant, in which a fair demand is reported for Piece Goods at a decline of 1 anna per piece. The rates of sterling exchange show little or no change. National Bank shares stand at Rs. 125 per share.

The Cotton market here closed on Saturday quiet but steady without change in prices. The receipts of Fair Dhollerah are still very limited, and consequently there is a fair demand on European account. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Comrawuttee	Rs. 181 182
,, Akote	,, 184-185
,, Broach M G	,, 190 191
,, Hingunghaut	,, 203 205
,, Dhollerah, April delivery	,, 174-176
Old Dhollera	,, 150-155
,, Sawgunned	,, 170-172
,, Vingorla	,, 152-155

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on the 14th instant:—

50 candies	New Barsee	at Rs.	175
25 ,,	,, Akote	at ,,	184
100 ,,	,, Julgaum F P B	at ,,	171-74½
250 ,,	,, Khangaum F P B (15 days)	at ,,	174
250 ,,	,, Shoogaum ,, (,,)	at ,,	183
100 ,,	,, Mows	at ,,	177
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	178
25 ,,	,, Broach M. G.	at ,,	191
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	192
50 ,,	,, Khandeish	at ,,	158 60
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	166
75 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	164
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	161
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	162-63
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	165

METALS.

Nothing has been done.

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Water No. 36's ..... at 10¼ ans. per lb.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Beau Uamha	McCann	Liverpool.
	Alnwick Castle (s).	Freeman	London.
	Sir J. C. Carnac (s).	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their portclearences on Saturday last:—
Ship Gladstone, Watson, to Colombo.
Ship Amyone, Murphy, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Hindostan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pressuitz, to New York.
Steamer Chaldea, to Coast, Calcutta and China.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
11 South Carolina ..... Hunter ..... Dundee, 31st Aug.
Mar. DEPARTURES
11 Steamers India and Emblehope.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.
Feb. 26 Malabar, H. M.'s T. S. Sultana, from Bombay.
26 Corinna, s., Dryden, from Bombay.
26 M Sepotamia, ss., Phillips, from Bussorah.
26 Leon, ss., Olsen, from Mauritius.
27 China, ss., Perrins, from Suez.
28 Cathay, ss., Dundas, from Calcutta.
Mar. 1 Pearu y, ss., W Williams from Kurrachee.
1 Anadne, ss., Hegodet, from Marseilles.
1 Crocus, ss., Jones, from London.
1 Timor, s., Brown, from Bombay.
2 Madagascar, ss., Abrey, from Cardiff.
2 Hecate, s., Blacklin, from Batavia.
3 Gwalior, s., Hazelwood, from Bombay.
3 Emeline, ss., Larvango, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 24 Tricomar, Barq, Hawthorn, to Boston.
26 Redewater, ss., Richards, to Bombay.
27 Calcutta, ss., Henderson, to Zanzibar.
27 Chiraldina, s., Ferris, to Bombay.
27 Malabar, H. M.'s T. S. Sullivan, to Portsmouth.
27 Leon, ss., Olsen, to Liverpool.
27 Mesopotamia, ss., Phillips, to London.
27 Kate, ss., Fryburn, to Bombay.
28 Bright, ss., Christenson, to Kurrachee.
Mar. 1 Cathay, ss., Dundas, to Suez.
1 Pearuna, ss., Williams to Suez.
1 Aadya, ss., Regodet, to China.
1 Crocus, ss., Jones, to China.
2 Thetis, H. M.' S Ist. Ward, to Trincomalee.
2 Madagascar, s., Abrams, to Zanzibar.
2 Duplex, ss., Morris, to Mauritius.
3 Timor, s., Brown, to London.
3 Gwalior, s., Hazelwood, to Suez.
3 Hecate, s., Blacklin, to Richard.
4 Alice Otto, s., Hughes, to Diamond Island.
Feb. 26 Corinna, ss., Dryden, to Hodeida.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Jan. 10 Glasgow, H. M.'s S. Ft. Jones, from Colombo.
Feb. 2 Kwan Tung, B. M Ebro, from Hodeida.
Mar. 3 Emeliano, ss., Larenago, from Liverpool.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 13.

Fairtlough, Major, Madras H. M's 43th Regiment, on leave of absence.
Foge, Deputy Surgeon General, British Forces, on duty, from Deolalee.
Hall, Lieutenant, Public works Department, on sick leave, from Poona.
Hay, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.
Reid, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona
Halahan, Captain B-gal, The Buffs, on duty, from Calcutta.
Hathway, Colonel Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.

MARCH 14.

Wood, Captain, Bengal 10th Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee.
Trent, Major, 86th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 10.

Prendergast, Major, Bengal 4th Cavalry, to join, to Segowlie.

MARCH 14.

Williams, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, to rejoin, to Bengal.
Touche, Major Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.
Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.
Fat ough, Major, Madras H. M's 46th Regiment, on leave to Allahabad.
Fletcher, Lieutenant, Madras 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

MARCH 15.

Shortt, Lieutenant Colonel, taff Corps, on duty, to Palanpore
Reid, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Currie, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Currie, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant, General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th March, 1874.

The Com-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Poona Horse—Capt G M Erskine, S C, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.
26th Regt N I—Col H T Brigg, S C, second in command 6th Regt N I, to be Commdg, vice Lieut Col Thompson, deceased.
The undermentioned officers have qualified as Surgeons:—
Lieut D A Campbell, 108th Foot, Lieut F W Snell S C.
The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian troop-ship, Jumna on the 17th instant:—
Surg W G Ross, M D, Surg A F Preston, M B, Surg D McEwen M B, Assistant Surgeons and Surg B M Tincler.
The following transfers are ordered:—
Surg Major T M O'Brien from Genl duty, Presidency, to Genl duty, Mhow circle.
Surg D Lee from General duty, Mhow circle, to general duty, Presidency.
The following orders are confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—
3rd Regt N I, L—Regimental order, dated 2nd Feb 1874 directing Lieut Col Bowen 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Scott, reported sick.
3rd Regt N I—Directing Major Strutt to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt Maddox as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Col Bowen, officiating as Commandant.
The undermention officer have left or abs nce:—
Lieut Col Arthur Vesey Surg J G b s, 18 h Brig, to Bombay, from the 7th to h 17t March 1874 on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
66th Foot—Lieut J Blood, from 19 Dec 1873 to 31st Dec. 1874, to remain in England on medical certificate.

ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 4th March 1874.

Colonel T R Snow Bengal Cavalry, is transferred from Jhelum to Cawnpore, for general duty.

Colonel F W Baugh, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough, is posted to Almorah, for general duty, at his own request.

Captain H Woodhouse, late 62nd N I, doing duty with the 30th Native Infantry, is, at his own request attached to the convalescent depot at Dalhousie, for duty during the approaching hot season.

Lieutenant E C Parker, 56th Foot, is appointed to act provisionally as Aide-de-camp to Major General Sir C Reid, K C B commanding Lahore Division, subject to the conditions laid down in para 339 of the Bengal Army Regulations.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N.-W. Provinces, Mar. 14)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr A C Tupp, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Allahabad, two ty months' fu lough, with effect from the 15 h March, 1874, toreth r with the usua subs d ary l ave.

Mr J W Sher r, District and Sessions Judge, Azimgurh, six months' special leave o urgent pri ate affairs with effect from the 6th April, 1874, together with t e usual subsidiary leave.

His Honor the Lieutenan -Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

Meer Moheeb Ali, Tahseeldar of Khotahun in the Jounpore, Districts, to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Chowdree Raghunath Singh, zemindar, to be a Special Magistrate, and to be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant Edward Henry Bingham, on Special duty in connection with famine relief operations, to be a Special Magistrate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr D M Sweaton, Assistant Settlement Officer, to officiate as Settlement Officer of Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. H T Crosthwaite or until further orders.

The Rev G F Popham Blyth, M A, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Bengal, to be Chaplain of Nynee Tal.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 11.)

Mr Frederick Mytton Halliday, Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, is allowed furlough for one year and seven months.

Mr Charles Edward Buckland is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Relief Department in addition to his other duties from the date of Mr L C Abbott's deputation on special duty with Sir Richard Temple.

Mr Townsend Molloy Kirkwood is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First grade from the date on which he joined his present appointment at Bhaugulpore.

Mr Samuel Wauchope, C S, on furlough, to be district and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Francis Lestock Beaufort to be Additional District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr Alexander Thomas Maclean to be District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Anthony John Richards Bainbridge to be District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Mr Charles Dickenson Field, M A and LL D, to be District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr Edward Drummond, on furlough, to be District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong.

Mr Edward Drummond, Acting District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Bumpurun, to be District and Sessions Judge of those districts.

Mr William Cornell, M A, Acting District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, and Additional District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, allowed three months' privilege leave.

Mr Edward Grey is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Manbhoom, and also as additional District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan during Mr Corne's absence, or until further orders.

Mr Arthur Forbes, B A, to act in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as acting Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr Anundram Baroouah, C S, is appointed to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Mr Andrew Wallace Mackie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, having passed a special examination held by the Magistrate of the District, is declared to have passed fully the first or lower standard.

Mr Charles Frederick Magrath, C S, to have charge of the Mudbaree Division in Tirhoot.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William:—

Mr Vernon Hugh Schalch, C S, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, and Mr T W Brooke.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 16	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 24	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 24	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 8 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 16	Monday	May 25
,,	,, 23		5½ P.M.
,,	,, 30	Friday	May 29
,,	April 6	,,	June 5
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 26
Wednesday	June 3	,,	July 3
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 10
,,	July 1		
,,	,, 15		
,,	,, 29		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna, and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 24	Monday	June 1
,,	April 7	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 29
Monday	May 4	,,	July 13
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 27

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	April 4	Saturday	June 27
,,	May 2	,,	July 25
,,	30		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	March 16	Monday	March 23
,,	April 13	,,	April 20
,,	May 11	,,	May 18
Friday	June 5	Friday	June 12
,,	July 3	,,	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

To Kurrachee.

Friday	Mar. 20	Wednesday	Aug. 5
,,	April 3	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 17	,,	Sept. 2
,,	May 1	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 15	Friday	Oct. 2
Wednesday	,, 27	,,	,, 16
,,	June 10	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 24	,,	Nov. 13
,,	July 8	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 22	,,	Dec. 11
		,,	,, 25

To Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Friday	March 27	Wednesday	Aug. 12
,,	April 10	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 24	,,	Sept. 9
,,	May 8	Friday	,, 25
,,	,, 22	,,	Oct. 9
Wednesday	June 3	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 17	,,	Nov. 6
,,	July 1	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 15	,,	Dec. 4
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 18

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Empleygaum, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor.	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Panwell, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily edition of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMB

until all ranks realise that Government is able and willing to relieve all, there must be some deaths. There is happily already much Government grain in the worst tracts; this grain is now being sold through grain dealers to those who can buy, and it is being distributed or advanced by the relief officers to those who can't pay. Much more grain is on its way and, as Sir George Campbell says in his last Narrative, distress in north Tirhoot will, we hope, be soon met and be relieved as fully as it already has been in Sarun and Chumparun.

MILITARY ITEM.

One of the silliest details of the system invented to supersede purchase is perforce developed in a recent General Order. The Commander-in-Chief mentions that Part No. 2 of Confidential Reports by Commanding Officers "will comprise a full and exhaustive report upon the personal efficiency, conduct, character," &c., of every officer individually; and His Excellency adds—"As their advancement in the service will in a great measure depend on these reports, it will be incumbent upon every Commanding Officer to devote the most earnest care and consideration to the correct and impartial compilation of a document upon which the professional prospects of his officers will so mainly depend." It is very fortunate for young British officers that the old ones, their Commanders, reared under the corrupt system now abolished may still be reckoned superior to the weaknesses of envy, hatred, malice, and favouritism. If it were otherwise, the confidential reports that are to guide future promotion might be used for very foul purposes.—*Pioneer.*

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MALABAR, 10TH MARCH.

In one of my recent contributions, I stated that the Superintendent of Police of the Malabar District, and Colonel Swanston, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, were expected at Cochin on important business, and, having heard privately of the nature of their business, I anticipated that certain startling revelations would be made by them. But the whole affair on which the presence of these officers at Cochin was called has turned out a huge fabrication or the result of a distempered mind. An English vessel, the barque Strata Florida of Aberystwith, had previously arrived at Cochin and reported that the mate died on the passage from cholera. It was in connection with the death of this person that Colonel Swanston and Major Davies proceeded to Cochin, there having been rumours that the man had been ill-treated on board and died from the effects of ill-treatement. The Cochin Police Inspector must have magnified the case into one of manslaughter in his diary to the Superintendent of Police, and thus they left Calicut for Cochin, and arrived at the place to find that their's was a wild goose chase. The mate died of cholera, *pur et simple*, having caught the cholera infection at Chittagong, whence the ship was bound to Cochin.

The Relief Committee of Madras, co-operating with the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta, is likely to do much in relieving the sufferers by the present famine in Bengal. All the Madras Native Princes have subscribed handsomely—and it is expected that the total subscriptions from Madras will be greater than those of Bombay and other places in India. The Rajah of Cochin and the Maharajah of Travancore are members of the Madras Committee, and both have promised to subscribe liberally. The former is about to convene a meeting of the principal officers in his State, with a view to collect subscriptions within his own territories. I believe the Maharajah of Travancore will "go and do likewise."

Colonel Farewell, the inspecting engineer of ports and harbours, and Mr. Harrington, the engineer of the district, are now at Cochin. They will remain at Cochin for a few days, being engaged in inspecting the harbour works and in taking soundings and surveys for further works to be undertaken at the place. Mr. MacGregor, the Collector of Malabar, is also at Cochin on circuit. I believe he has been requested by Government to meet the above officers and consult in regard to the funds required for the works. Mr. Robertson, the Marine Engineer, recommended two training parallel walls of stone along the sides of the bar, so as to deepen it to 18 or 20 feet, by concentrating the tides and increasing the tidal scour through it. These works will cost about three lacs of rupees. Then, Cochin is to have wet docks at some future time, and one of Simons and Co.'s combined screw dredgers and tugs. The Madras Government has after all fully recognized the future importance of Cochin as the great western outlet for the trade of Southern India, viewed in connexion with the Suez Canal and the probable development of railway and internal water communication.

The Mohurrum festival has passed off quietly in all parts of Malabar, except Paulghaut. At that place, there was a disturbance on the last night of the Mohurrum. There were two parties of Mussulmans breaking each other's heads on that night. The disturbance originated from one of the parties trespassing upon the limits of the other with its *taboot*. This was opposed, and a serious riot ensued. The police, I regret to say, did nothing except arresting unoffending people. Such is the police in the Madras mofussil, or, for the matter of that, throughout the whole Presidency, Madras included.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Il est reconnu en quoi Cotin
Diffère de Trissotin:
Cotin a fini ses jours,
Trissotin vivra toujours.

MARTINE—Quand on se fait entendre, on parle toujours bien,
Et tous vos beaux dictions ne servent pas de rien.

Sir,—It is related in story books that a British Mosoo once slipped in the streets and a heavy waggon passed over him, whereupon the poor man, feeling he ought to be crushed if he wasn't, put the query to compassionate lookers on, "Be I flat?" and, receiving an assurance that he was not, replied, "Ah! then I'se soon come round." The British Mosoo of the week must feel in some sort like the poor waggoner. Moderate-minded folk must be much shocked at the severe handling that the poor Britisher has received. The strictures passed upon him were not warrantable. However, I am very well persuaded that the Mosoo could have written much better French had he chosen; and could do much better, perhaps than a great number of those who have sat in judgment upon him. May it not be that he was only trying to do in French what a good number of educated Englishmen do when they write under the pseudonyms of Sam Slick, Mrs. Brown, &c., and who don't feel it necessary to put above their effusions—*This be a joke?* There is indeed a very good joke in all this, but most people seem to have read it the wrong way. The critics seized upon the errors, and laid the flattering balm to their souls that *they* must know French when they were able to discover such a subtle grammatical error as "l'éditeur de la Gazette."

That Monsieur Berger should have fired up was very natural, but I recommend that gentleman to study his illustrious countryman Molière, and if he can possibly put on the boards of Grant Road "Les Femmes Savantes" it would be peculiarly appropriate and piquant at the present moment. Some of us would see remarkably accurate reflections of ourselves. A Trissotin having made his appearance amongst us, and having spoken, there have not been wanting Armandes and Philamente to cry out:—

Quoi, monsieur sait du grec! Ah permettez de grace
Que, pour l'amour du grec, monsieur, on vous embrasse.

I acknowledge the British Mosoo's request to have been an unreasonable one. I have heard "Les Noces de Jeannette" on both occasions, and I hope (very, very humbly) to hear it again; but tastes differ, and, if any one likes a constant change, there is nothing wrong in asking for it.

J. W.

THE COTTON DEPARTMENT AT DHOLLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is about time that the Bombay merchants should have an inkling of the arbitrary, vexatious, and illegal proceedings adopted by the Cotton Department at the port of Dhollera. Before going any further I think it right to say that the present state of affairs has been brought about by the suicidal step taken by Government some time ago, viz., of placing the inspectors and sub-inspectors under the immediate orders of the Collector of the district. The Collector of Ahmedabad, with his arduous and multifarious duties, cannot be expected to give much attention to the trade of Dhollera: this evidently is the case, as the sub-inspectors appear to be at liberty to do as many illegal acts as they may think fit. For instance, one of the sub-inspectors orders cotton to be charpoyed, although there is an express order from the Collector of Ahmedabad to the contrary. The same man also orders native merchants not to press up docras until such time as it suits his pleasure to inspect the cotton. This zealous servant of Government was the other day heard to say that if Messrs.——sent off their bales without inspection he would procure the aid of the police and have every bale back from the bunder. Messrs.——'s agent was so terrified by this outburst of zeal, that he acted exactly twenty minutes for the inspector, and as he did not put in an appearance shipped the cotton.

The Dhollera merchants, both European and native, forwarded about a week ago a letter to the Collector of Ahmedabad, complaining of the illegal manner in which the Cotton Act was being worked. They had just cause for so doing, as the sub-inspector had had the audacity to place a police guard on some Kalla and Kuppas lying in the town, and threatened to shut up one or more of the churka yards here. Now there is nothing in the Act relating to Kalla, Kappas, or loose cotton. Yet the Collector of Ahmedabad considers that the sub-inspector acted rightly in seizing such Kalla and Kappas, and, moreover, informs us, in a style peculiarly his own, that the sub-inspector denies ever having ordered any one to Joor, and in fact that this individual was doing all in his power for the trade of the place. Further, we are complimented on our English composition which the Collector in his wisdom considers as vague. It is of little moment to the persons who signed the paper in question whether their English is vague or observwise; some of them, at all events, are prepared to give substantial proof of the sub-inspector's extraordinary and illegal actions, and it is useless for him to deny all knowledge of such. It is absurd to suppose that adulteration has only been kept down since the department was placed under the Collectors of districts. When Major Moore and Mr. Turner were inspectors in Guzerat adulteration was the exception, by no means the rule. There was at that time some supervision: trade was in a flourishing state and Bhownuggur could in no way compete with us.

Let us pause for a moment and look at our exports—four or five years ago they amounted to 60,000 candies and last year to 37,000 only, so that in about four years our exports have decreased nearly one-half. Bhownuggur, on the other hand, is steadily going ahead, and through the energetic management of Mr. Percival bids fair to become the larger market of the two. It cannot be the intention of Government to allow an old-established market to be utterly ruined. If the sub-inspectors are allowed to go on in their wild career our exports will be worse than they were last year. Government when passing the Cotton Act did not, I presume, intend to harrass, but rather to facilitate, trade. There is but one opinion here, and that is, if there is not a more strict supervision on the sub-inspectors trade will certainly be diverted from its legitimate channel: already cotton from the neighbouring districts, which in former times used to be brought for sale to Dhollera, is being carted to Bhownuggur. I submit that Government should send up, and that as soon as possible, a competent and discreet inspector of cotton to these districts: if this is not done, trade must and will suffer.

There was a great fuss a few days ago about some cotton which the district sub-inspector declared to be adulterated, and which the first-class magistrate confiscated. The decision caused great uneasiness in the town; the parties have given notice of appeal, so there is no telling how the case will end. The cotton, so I am informed, was of low quality, thousands of candies of such stuff are shipped from Bombay. The Bombay merchants, I believe, are not interfered with in pressing or forwarding such cotton, why then should we be pounced upon here? Mr Editor, I have no time at present for more: should you be inclined to help us with your able pen you will confer a boon on long suffering

FAIR DHOLLERA.

Dhollera, 12th March.

THE SONAPORE RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Governor of Bombay has not hesitated to lay to the Parsees the charge of retaliation in connection with the shameful riots created by the Mahomedans. There is a slight circumstance which has come to my knowledge, but which has not as yet been noticed, which will prove how futile is this insinuation. It is that on the 14th February last, the day after the first riot, three Mahomedan funerals passed through the Old Sonapore Street, and yet the Parsees, who were in a state of great agitation, did not molest them or in any way interfere with them. Each of these funerals was attended by very few Mahomedans, and, if the Parsees had wished to retaliate, the task was easy for them. On the Sunday following, two other Mahomedan funerals passed, but these were accompanied by four to five hundred followers, some armed with sticks, while others were provided with cudgels at the graveyard. In the first place the Commissioner of Police made the fatal mistake, while the entire community was yet in an excited condition, of allowing such an overwhelming number of infuriated Mahomedans—a very unusual funeral indeed—to pass through the Parsee streets; and, in the second place, he did not take sufficient precautions to prevent a breach of the peace by sending a strong guard of police with the Mussulmans. The intentions of the funeral parties were evidently hostile, as they did create some row at Bhooleshwar by attacking the first batch of Parsees who came across them; and yet the Parsees are charged with retaliation when they were merely defending themselves, their lives and properties, and their sacred fire-temples.

15th March. JUSTICE.

THE TENT PEGS ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Every one who attended the sports on Saturday last is indebted to the committee for a most enjoyable afternoon, but, alas! pleasure in my case, and I am afraid in many others also, was turned to pain, and feelings ruffled, and indignation roused, to think that under the very noses of a committee, consisting of a Judge of the High Court, a Municipal Commissioner, a Police Commissioner, three Colonels, and other celebrities "*poisoning was carried on wholesale.*" Yes, Sir, it is but too true!

As a guest I was invited into the enclosure, and, after watching the sports for two hours, feeling like the Reverend Stiggins "a-thirst" I repaired with two other friends to the tent where refreshments were allowed to be sold by a Parsee, who I believe is the caterer to the Cricket Club. We ordered three pegs, which were given us in dirty glasses, without ice, for the swindling charge of twelve annas each. Thirst overcoming scruples, we tipped each other a loving wink, and proceeded to drink,—"Oh"! "Bah"!! "D——n!!!" were our several exclamations. The taste was sufficient! Of all the villainous compounds that ever were dispensed in the way of "pegs" that Parsee's stands unrivalled. I can compare it to nothing else than kerosine and soap suds; and as such an eminent dispenser of creature comforts deserves to be known, I write to you, Sir, to immortalize him.

The night I passed with burning sore throat, the diarrhœa that followed, are too distressing to dwell upon.

It is to be hoped that next time refreshment tents are allowed at public sports, they will be in charge of either Watson, Smith, or Pallonjee, who are not too proud to sell *genuine* "iced pegs" at eight annas each.

15th March. FRIAR TUCK.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O Co's s. s. Malwa, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for England, via the Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs J L Bell and child
Col and Mrs Phillips
Mrs E Dane and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Tracey and child
Mrs Justice and infant
Miss Cocklewin
Mrs Wright and infant
Mrs Vyse, child and infant
Col J F W Campbell and 2 children
Col and Mrs Dalrymple Hay, child and infant
Mrs Bandowe and child
Capt and Mrs Percy Browne
Dr and Mrs E B Brown, child and infant
Mrs Phayre
Mr and Mrs Wright, child and infant
Mrs H M Snow
Capt Chas Deshwood
Lieut P F Lambert
Dr and Mrs F G Constant and child
Mr Row's 2 children
Mr and Mrs Miller and child
Mr G W Lowe
Driver E Gallon
Miss Culpeck
Mr J L Watson
Surgeon General J Turner
Mrs H B Bellew, child and infant
Mrs Parker, child and infant
Mr Hastings Impey
Mrs Julius Griffith and infant
Mr P E Martin
Mr John Martin
Mr L M Webber
Mr A Stephen
Mr Geo T Pearce
Mrs G L Th mpson
Mr T R Alexander
Mr D T dd
Mrs H S Daniell, child and infant
Captain Gardiner
Major Trent

For Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Charles Grant
Surgeon-Major J nes
Mrs Jones and child
Mr C T Layton
Mr W Johnstone
Mr Hamilton
Mr J Gent
Mr H Stigg
Mr James Ong
Mr P F atcher
Mr A W Gilbert
Major Galloway
Mr E Bertram
Mr F Burke.

For Venice.

Col Mrs G Hutchinson
Mrs Jeffreys
Mr E Fyt
Mr John Connon
Mr G S Brown
Mr and Mrs John Warden and child

For Suez.

Mr and Mrs H C Erskine
Mr D Fuchs
Mr and Mrs Alexander Johnstone.

For Gibraltar—Dr Carvalho.

For Malta—Mr and Mrs John Walker.

For Aden,
Captain J Grierson — no deck passengers.

BOMBAY.

Notice.—There will be [illegible] pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

The Bengal Famine.—A meeting was held at Neriad the other day, when nearly Rs. 200 were subscribed in aid of the Bengal Relief Fund.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column. Pure Alpine Block Ice will no doubt be appreciated in Bombay and up-country.

The Senior Magistrate of Police.—Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate of Police, leaves for Venice by to-day's mail on three months' privilege leave.

Examination for the Office of Subordinate Judge.—The annual examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and that of Vakeel of the High Court commences this day.

Town Hall Concert.—In consequence of the Sky Races coming off on Wednesday next, the Organ Committee have determined to alter the day for the next Concert from Wednesday to Thursday.

A Noted Thief.—A man named Abdoola Hajee, a noted thief, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing an umbrella, belonging to one Elias Salley Mahomed.

Disturbance at Neriad.—The Neriad paper states that during the last Holee holidays a severe fight took place between two sections of the community at Neriod. A large number of the belligerents were arrested by the police.

The Dispute between the Thakore of Wudwan and his Karbharee.—A mofussil paper states that the dispute between the young Thakore of Wudwan and his Karbharee has been amicably settled through the exertions of the Political Agent of Kattywar.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, on Saturday, one Bapoo Ramjee and another were charged with assaulting one Candas Bango. The defendants were adjudged guilty and fined four rupees each, and further bound over to keep the peace.

Suicide.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Friday, at the Native Infantry Lines of the 20th Regiment on the body of Jankee, woman, who jumped into a well and got drowned. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

Desertion.—John Kundean and two other seamen of the ship Manilla were, on Saturday, charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with deserting from the ship. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment each and then to be sent back on board their ship. The expenses incurred to the ship in consequence of the men's desertion to be recovered from their wages.

A Suggested Item.—The long-concealed accounts of the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Fund in Bombay have at last appeared, and show a balance of Rs. 46. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 1,23,771. Among the items we find Rs. 30,000 "for oil and tumblers," and Rs. 791 for a "silver tube to contain the address" voted to the Duke. Leaving more than a reasonable margin for the cost of workmanship the "tube must have weighed over twelve lbs.!" But did it?—*Friend of India.*

Colonel Ridsout, who, for several years past, has been connected with the Military Accounts Department in Madras, is about to proceed to Poona to take up a higher appointment in the same Department. While we congratulate this gallant Colonel on his promotion, we shall be sorry to lose him from Madras. The interest he has always taken in the management of and services at St. George's Cathedral has contributed not a little to making our Cathedral the pride of Madras and the envy of the rest of India.—*Madras Mail.*

The Jat Jahagir.—A native paper states that several servants of the Jat Jahagir have not received their pay for the last ten or eleven months. Some of these people have left the service; of the remainder about forty people recently went to the chief officer of the Jahagir and asked for the arrears of their pay. On the officer telling them that there was no money in the coffers of the State to pay them, they surrounded him and threatened to prevent him from leaving the house until he paid them. At last the officer asked them to allow him eight days' time, and has written the Jahagirdar on the subject.

Supply of Medicines to Public Servants.—The following resolution, dated the 9th February last, with reference to the supply of medicines to public servants, has been published:—*Resolution of Government*—On reconsideration, His Excellency in Council is pleased to cancel the latter part of Government Resolution No. 3792, dated the 3rd November last, and to direct that in stations outside the Presidency, where there are chemists' shops, all public servants whose pay is above Rs. 50 must purchase their medicines, if they procure them from the civil hospitals. Elsewhere the system which has hitherto been in force, of allowing public servants medicines without payment, is to be adhered to.

What the Consequence of the Police Inefficiency might be.—It is no secret to those who know our local history well, that Parsees have been the salt of Bombay. The movements of the last fifty years, moral and intellectual, political and social, have been carried on through their active co-operation. Their unsectarian charity is well known. Our male and female schools, our Museums and Colleges, would not have been, but for the hearty and often unsolicited support of our Sir Jamsetjees, our Camajees, our Patels, and Framjee Cowasjees. We do not seek to idolize them now. We only wish them justice to be done, as much for their sake, as our sake, for the sake of the whole community. If the Governor can go about like a Vikramaditya, or a Harun-al-Rashid, through the city, he will know what the people are thinking about the late riots and the police. Not one-tenth of what is being talked about and felt has yet found its way into the papers; and a great deal is not ever likely to do so. But, there is intense dissatisfaction with the police and a very strong feeling that the Parsees have not had justice done. It is said that if a fire-temple has been openly plundered to-day, what may not the same fate befall its Hindu neighbours to-morrow. And where would be the redress? If the police, with all the warnings they must have had, could do nothing in time to prevent the outrages on the fatal 13th February, what is to prevent similar outrages any day of the year? It is therefore meet that the whole thing should be well sifted.—*Native Opinion.*

Criticism on the French Opera.—M. and Madame Berger-Deplace play slight comic operas and sing comic duets together in a very pleasant fashion. Both have great vocal facility, and their voices, though not of the highest class, are abundantly good enough for their line of art. It is so delightful to see people do things with perfect mastery of their means and with no touch of the amateur incompleteness that spoils most Indian diversions, that I feel inclined to praise these comedians almost immoderately. Madame Berger-Deplace has a laugh in her voice when she likes, and her natural archness and sentiment of youth triumph over a figure which her cheerful disposition threatens at some day to make plump. Her partner is very clever and funny, the fun of a carefully-trained actor, not the quaint spontaneousness, that often startles one in an Englishman who has gone straight to the stage from private life. Their performances are pretty well attended. Is it wrong to say that, closing my eyes for a few seconds while listening to the clear and ringing phrases of a comic duet, I almost expected, on opening them, to find a little marble table near me, a pale waiter with his hair cut like a blacking-brush handing me a book, an *affiche* on the gilded walls reminding me that one should renew one's *consommation*, and a young lady taking off her wash leather gloves to help herself to a cigarette? I don't say that these artists are not greatly superior to the usual singers of the Alcazar and the Boulevards, for I know nothing of their professional history, but this was the effect they produced on me. Suppose that they should be joined here by more clever little ladies from Paris and more comic singers, and suppose that they were to take a pleasant little *salle*, half theatre and half *café*—do you think the Bishop would interfere? And would not the grave and reverend signors of the North-West and Bengal passing through Bombay find the entertainment amusing? There are certain institutions that Bombay will not maintain on any terms; but perhaps a little lyric theatre, if it were made very comfortable and amusing, would have a better chance of success than enterprises of greater pith and moment.—*Bombay Correspondent of Pioneer.*

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' SPORTS.

Yesterday the eastern side of the Esplanade near the Band-stand presented an unusually attractive appearance. Long before the hour advertised for the commencement of the sports crowds of spectators had assembled on either side of Rotten Row, and the large marquée erected by the committee for the accommodation of visitors was filled with the *élite* of Bombay, foremost among whom we noticed their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Gell, and the heads of the various departments in Bombay. At half-past 3 o'clock precisely the first race was run, and the various events on the card followed each other with rapidity until it was quite dark. Mr. Terry's programmes were much admired and were in great request. A pleasant breeze was blowing all the afternoon, which allowed the running and other athletic feats being performed without much distressing the various competitors. The 2nd Queen's were the most successful in carrying off the prize, Corporal Evans especially distinguishing himself. The native soldiers entered into the sports with great good-will, and also earned a fair share of the rewards offered. The Jack Tars were as a body unfortunate. It is so seldom that Jack gets much practice in running, jumping, &c., that he is not generally fit to compete at a moment's notice with landsmen, who are always playing cricket or otherwise keeping themselves in constant good training, as are our soldiers in garrison at Colaba. For each race there were a large number of starters, and in shorter races of 100 yards it was a matter of great difficulty to fix upon the first three or four entitled to prizes. The committee all worked with a will to make everything go off well, and we may congratulate them upon the success which attended their efforts. In every event the winners acquitted themselves so creditably that it is difficult to fix upon any one who especially distinguished himself. The Hurdle Race was won in splendid style by Corporal Evans. Jeeva Singh, of the 20th N. I., beat all competitors in the Pole-vaulting. The handsome silver cups presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley and Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey both went to corporals of the 2nd Queen's, by whom they will be doubtless duly valued. The Bullock Race was perhaps the most amusing feature of the day. The animals were most refractory and altogether objected to allowing their riders to keep their seats. One gallant soldier was, as he pithily described it, "*bosh joomped* right over the railings among the crowd." The Sack Race, too, created much laughter, and the winners of the Chattie Race deserved the reward they obtained for the plentiful ducking they suffered.

OPERA COMIQUE.

We have rarely seen Grant Road Theatre so well filled with such a select audience as that which greeted M. and Mdme. Berger De-Place on Friday. The audience evidently appreciated the entire performance. The evening was most enjoyable, even to those who could not follow the dialogue and missed many of the points by reason of imperfect or rusty French, and we have no doubt all who were there will take another opportunity of seeing and hearing these talented artistes, who, it is to be hoped, will be sufficiently supported to induce them to remain in Bombay for a while. The performance included the Declaration and Duo from "La Grande Duchesse," and the sparkling little Comic Opera "Les Noces de Jeannette" played for the second time, the course of which was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion several bouquets were thrown upon the stage. We must also remark that M. De-Place has done wisely in preferring the accompaniment and interludes of Signor Inzoli upon the piano to the kind of orchestra that usually appears at Grant Road.

Those who have not yet seen French Comic Opera in Bombay should not lose the opportunity that is now offered of a good evening's amusement.

THEATPICALS ON BOARD THE P. & O. STEAMER HINDOSTAN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Voyages by sea are usually dull and monotonous but the vessels of the P. and O. Company are as a rule an exception: indeed, voyages made in these ships are often so jolly that one is sorry when they come to an end. In the case of the s.s. Hindostan, just arrived in harbour, there are some passengers who will no doubt think so. This perhaps is owing to Captain Roskell, and Mr. Humphrey, the second officer, taking a great interest in theatrical performances. The energy, ability, and dramatic taste displayed by Mr. Humphrey in connection with amateur theatricals have made the stewards of the Hindostan first among the many sets of performers in the Company's fleet who aspire to eminence in the histrionic art.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., by the kind permission of Captain Roskell, "The Uproar Nigger Troupe" appeared upon the boards of the good ship Hindostan. The opening song "Poor Old Man," by Mr. Tilbury, was sung with great execution; the next best on the list was "Under the Mistletoe" (by Mr. Foot), which was received with great applause. Mr. Foot then again obliged the audience with "The Soamp," which was the crowning song of the evening. The performances then concluded with the "Burnt Cork Absurdity." On Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, the passengers were entertained with the play "Raising the Wind." Mr. Tilbury took the character of Jeremy Didder. He had all the talking to do and had to personate a successful swindler. Endowed with a good voice and blessed with a musical ear, he charmed the audience. The next character was that of "Fainwoul1," personated by Mr. Foot, who, swindled out of his money and duped out of his bride, cut a sorry figure. To have one's heart and pocket robbed the same day is rather hard lines, but the sympathy that sufferers generally receive from a public who disapprove of felony and pity the victim. Mr. Foot took off the Londoner to the life, and gave signs of one day being an actor of merit. But what are we to say of the He-shes? Miss Peggy was represented by Mr. Cotton and made a stanning woman, while Mr. Lewis ably passed himself off upon the company as Miss Lauretia Durable, an old spin. The knowing old maid tried hard to cut out the young and lively Peggy, but youth and fresh cheeks can give weight to an ancient virgin in a matrimonial race, and the colt beat the aged one in a canter and landed Mr. Diddler, who fortunately tumbled into a large fortune, as well as into the arms of youth and beauty. The after piece was the "Area Belle," in which the love of a soldier and the affection of a policeman for a pretty cook and cold mutton are well brought out, and as usual the woman who trusts to two strings to her bow comes to grief. The cook's mistress finds out the attack made upon the larder, and the lovers of the cook and pork pies desert the fortunes of the Queen of the Kitchen. A youthful milkman, an old and neglected lover, now gets a chance and takes the sad Penelope to his home and heart. The best actors in this piece were Tilbury, Foot, and Cotton, and they walked about before the footlights with an air and grace that would have done credit to professional performers.

These entertainments helped to pass away the time pleasantly. The theatricals on board the s.s. Hindostan will long be recollected by the passengers, officers, and crew who had the good fortune to sail together in a ship in which there were no leaks in the friendships made on the mighty deep.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A special Criminal Sessions will be held at the High Court on Monday, the 23rd instant, for the trial of the prisoners concerned in the late riots. The Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott will preside.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Ship Gladstone, 1,057 tons, Captain W. G. Watson, will sail to day in ballast for Colombo.

The ship Aroyne, 1,300 tons, Captain L. Murphy, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,136 bales cotton, 24 bales wool, 1080 cwts. linseed, 1,010 cwts galls, 160 cwts. horns, and 360 cwts. coir yarn.

The s.s. Sir G. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Colonel Francis, Conductor and Mrs. Collier, eleven European Soldiers, and twenty three deck passengers.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India in liquidation was held at the office of the Bank, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, on Saturday last to receive the report and account of the Liquidators, and to pass resolutions with reference to a final distribution of assets and the dissolution of the Company. Mr. G. P. Robinson was in the chair. After considerable discussion as to the distribution of assets, and much irrelevant talk, the following resolutions were passed.

Proposed by Mr. Ardasir Bomanjee Kaka, and seconded by Mr. A. Thomson, that the accounts now laid before the meeting, with the report of the liquidators, be passed and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Mohunjee Maneckund, and seconded by Mr. Narrondass Purshotumdas. That Rs. 6,000 be paid to the two liquidators (Messrs. G. P. Robinson and Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy) for their trouble; Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Robinson for keeping books; and Rs. 1,000 as compensation to the clerks; and that the remainder be distributed to the shareholders.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT COMMISSION.

A Commission appointed by Government has been sitting at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesdays and Fridays, since the 6th inst., to enquire into the working of the Cotton Frauds Act (Bombay Act 9 of 1863), with a view to advising Government as to the expediency of continuing the Act in its present form or suggesting modifications based upon past experience of its working. The Hon. Mr. Rogers is the president and Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, agent G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. E. M. Fogo, merchant, are the members of the Commission. At the first sitting on the 6th inst., Major A. T. Moore, Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Department, was examined as follows:—

Question 1, by President.—I believe you are the present head of the Cotton Department. Will you be good enough to give the Commission a short account of its origin, progress, and present constitution?

Answer.—I am at present the Inspector-in-Chief of the Department. This Department was organized by Government subsequent to the passing of Bombay Act IX. of 1863. The object of the Act and the Department was to check adulteration and fraud in the coton trade. The Act has been worked in the districts by Inspectors and their subordinates. The Inspector having, as a rule, had two or more collectorates placed under their charge. In Bombay the Inspector-in-Chief had his head-quarters and office subordinate to him. On the first organization of the Department, there were a number of Inspectors; these, together with the districts Inspectors, have of late years been considerably reduced in number. The Department is paid from the proceeds of fees levied on full pressed bales exported to foreign ports. Formerly the Inspector-in-Chief travelled through the districts and received reports and returns from the various district Inspectors; latterly the Inspector-in-Chief's duties have been more immediately confined to Bombay, and the district Inspectors placed under the control of the Collectors. At one time the Cotton Commissionership, of which Dr. Forbes was incumbent, was subsequent to the death of Mr. Harrington Bulkley, then Inspector-in-Chief, amalgamated with the Inspectorship-in-Chief. Dr. Forbes at that time carried on both duties. Subsequent to his departure for England Government were pleased to appoint me to act for that officer; at this time I was Inspector for Guzerat. I was eventually appointed Inspector-in-Chief and Acting Cotton Commissioner. These conjoined appointments I held for some months; subsequent to which the office of the Cotton Commissioner was done away with. The weather and season reports, &c., of the cotton and other crops which were provided by the officers of the Department were still forwarded to my office (*i.e.* of Inspector-in-Chief). Of late it has not been in my power to provide frequent reports of this nature. I wish to explain this as I find myself still occasionally addressed "Cotton Commissioner," and I think it probable that some of the public and others interested in the cotton trade, may not be aware that I am no longer "Acting Cotton Commissioner;" they might, therefore, naturally expect to receive information on cotton matters as fully and as regularly as formerly. The district Inspectors, subordinate to the Collectors, are at all times prepared and willing to give me any information which I may be called upon by Government to provide. At present the staff of Inspectors and their territorial distribution are as follow:—

In the province of Guzerat, which comprises four cotton-producing collectorates, there is one Inspector, Mr. F. Turner, and nine Sub-Inspectors; they are distributed as follows:—The Inspector's head-quarters are at Broach. In the Broach districts there are three Sub-Inspectors. Four Sub-Inspectors are located in the Ahmedabad district, one Sub-Inspector in Kaira, and one in Surat.

In Khandeish and the Deccan there is one Inspector, Mr. Wilkinson, with three Sub-Inspectors. He has charge of six collectorates—viz., Khandeish, Nassick, Ahmednugger, Poona, Sattara, and Sholapore.

In the Southern Mahratta Country there is one Inspector, Mr. Walton; head-quarters Dharwar. Under him are four Sub-Inspectors. Mr. Walton has charge of the collectorates of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kulladghee, and Canara, visiting Carwar, Vingorla, &c., below the ghauts.

In Sind there is one Inspector, Mr. W. Hughes, and one Sub-Inspector; the head-quarters of both are Kurrachee.

In Bombay is the Inspector-in-Chief, one Inspector, Mr. S. J. Harrison, and ten Sub-Inspectors. There are thirteen Press Companies which have taken out licenses for this year. The Sub-Inspectors are, as a rule, distributed through the press buildings with reference to the number of presses licensed, and the general knowledge of the duties, &c., &c., of each Sub-Inspector.

Question 2.—What were the duties of the Cotton Commissioner and the Inspector-in-Chief respectively?

Answer.—The only officer who held the Cotton Commissionership as a substantive appointment was Dr. Forbes. This officer originally, when at Dharwar, addressed his attention to improvement of cotton and cotton cleaning machinery; in consequence he was some years since (about eight or nine) appointed "Cotton Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency." The duties of this officer were to address his attention to the improvement of indigenous cotton, the introduction of exotic varieties where feasible, the improvement of native machinery for cotton cleaning, the introduction of foreign implements of agriculture, and of cotton cleaning machinery, the making arrangements for the receipt and distribution of different varieties of cotton seed, indigenous and exotic, the superintendence and regulation of the Government "Cotton Gin" factory at Dharwar, where saw-gins were made and repaired, and within some three years of his departure for Europe, the superintendence of the various cotton farms. In addition to these more active duties he framed "Returns of Area," "Produce," "Out turn," "Exported," &c., &c., in connection with the cotton trade. These were published for general information. The Inspector-in-Chief previous to the amalgamation, travelled in the cotton districts with his office, and received reports and returns from his subordinates. His efforts were mainly devoted to the suppression of adulteration of cotton by carrying out and enforcing the Act IX of 1863. At that time the officers of the Cotton Frauds Department, under the direction of the Inspector-in Chief, and with the sanction of Government, were largely occupied and interested in measures for the improvement of cotton and of its cultivation. In consequence of the abolition of the office of Cotton Commissioner, the framing of reports and returns, and the procuring and providing whatever information Government may call for, now devolves on the Inspector-in-Chief.

Question 3.—What are, as far as you can recollect the instructions under which the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors act with regard to the checking of adulteration of cotton, both before and subsequently to pressing? Have you any written orders which you can produce for the information of the Commission?

Answer.—I am not aware of any detailed instructions having been issued regarding the various duties of the Inspectors. The main duty of the Inspector is to be acquainted with the Act, and to enforce it; instructions would naturally be given by the Inspector-in-Chief or the Inspector of the district, on each separate case arising which might require notice. During my Inspectorship in Guzerat I did issue printed instructions more or less in detail for the guidance of my sub-ordinates. I do not at present remember the particulars; this was in the earlier days of the Department, when there was less similarity of procedure, and when the Sub-Inspectors in the districts would, to a certain extent, be uncertain how to act. As regards their general duties, they travel through their different charges inspecting cotton found in cleaning, *i. e.*, native ginning yards, also cotton in the process of being ginned; they further inspect cotton in docras or half pressed bales. It was also their duty to suppress the use of unlicensed presses, and to enforce the use of their pressmark on each bale pressed. It was usually the custom in districts for the Inspectors to direct the owner to clean or purify such cotton as they took objection to; in this manner much good was done without the penal portions of the Act being absolutely enforced.

Question 4.—I case of the owners of cotton refusing to carry out the suggestions of an officer of the Cotton Department, or in case of detection of de

COTTON DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY, 16TH MARCH 1874.

DEAR SIRS,—I have received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops :—

BROACH, 12th MARCH.—Since the holidays, kapas have been coming in freely, and all the gins are fully employed; but our rates still keep in advance of those in Bombay. The bulk of the quality is very good, and natives are forwarding by water both F.P. and H.P. bales, so that competition is keener this year than it was last, and it is chiefly by these means our market is kept above the best limits obtainable.

Surat, 12th.—A steady business is being done for F.P. bales, and the quality is similar to that of Broach, and, if anything, better than it was last year, the cotton being less wasty.

Ahmedabad, 12th.—The style of laria coming in is the best description of cotton going forward this season from Guserat; and though a better limit is sometimes given for it, large quantities are not to be had.

Wardha, 12th.—During the week about 800 bales have been brought into this market; the quality, I am glad to say, keeps good. The weather is all that can be desired.

Hingunghant, 12th.—Since my last report about 600 bales have arrived here; the quality is satisfactory. Rates have been well maintained throughout the week. The weather continues fine.

Oomrawuttee, 12th.—Since the holidays ended, supplies have been coming in freely, and we have had an average of 1,000 bales a day. For the last day or two there has been a slight falling-off, but it is supposed to be only temporary. Report from outside states that lots of Kapas are piled up in heaps in every gunna; and that the ryots are seem inclined to hold for higher rates. Our market has been quiet during the week, principally from the presence of buyers to fill up sales. This it is hoped, will be all over soon, when rates will tone down.

Moorut-pore, 12th.—We have had frequent dust-storms and slight hot winds during the week. Supplies during the week equal about 600 bales; the quality is the same as last reported.

Bheegaum, 12th.—The prices in this market now show a closer approach to those of Bombay, although prices still continue higher. Two thousand five hundred bojas were received during the week just ended. The larger portion of the crop has already been brought in, and supplies now arriving show to less advantage than those offering some time ago.

Jalgaum, 12th.—The weather during the past week has been fine. Arrivals of Cotton large, but prices are maintained beyond the rates ruling in Bombay. Transactions have been principally on the part of native dealers.—I remain, &c.,

JAMES MELVILLE, General Manager.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

THIS case again came on for hearing before their Lordships the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent on Thursday last, when Mr Macpherson resumed his address to the Court on behalf of the plaintiff Mr. Macpherson had previously raised the two following additional issues—(1.) Whether Rumalsingjee, as stated in the 5th para. of the second defendant's written statement had died. (2.) Whether the child alleged in the plaint by the plaintiff to be the child, Rumalsingjee, and on whose behalf he sues is, in fact, the child Rumalsingjee, or another child put forward by the plaintiff to represent the child Rumalsingjee, in the manner and form in the 5th paragraph of the 2nd defendant's written statement mentioned. The plaintiff had also consented to withdraw the application for an acc ount of the Koth estate while under the management of Government, if the payment of two fees to a Government pleader, which had been credited to the estate, were struck out of the account, the Advocate-General agreed to ascertain, as soon as possible, if these items had really been credited to the estate, and, if so to have them omitted. Mr. Latham, for the second defendant, had also stated his intention of taking no part in the proceedings in the suit.

Mr. Macpherson said—The first witness we shall call will be Roopaliba herself, and she being a purda lady. I am instructed to apply that either we may construct something like a purda in the jury box, or that she may be brought in, in a palkee.

The Chief Justice—The system I have always seen adopted was the palkee. I suppose the most convenient place for her would be the jury box.

Mr. Macpherson—When the Court rose on Tuesday I had said that the boy, Rumalsingjee, was born on the 15 h of January 1870, shortly before that, however, Mr. Ritchie had attached the private villages which were set apart for the maintenance of Ropaliba. He admits this in his depositions before Mr. Coglan, that he had attached the villages which had been granted to Roopaliba for maintenance, and prevented her receiving the rents and profits thereof, and ordered her not to be supplied with provisions on the credit of the Durbar; and he states that it was about the time of the birth that he did so His reason being that she was spending money which showed that she was independent of the villages. This was at the time the boy was born. Roopaliba was not residing at Ahora.

Sir Charles Sargent—What has this to do with your case?

Mr. Macpherson—With regard to costs. This is an act of Mr Ritchie who represented Government, and against him I intend to ask costs. If we have to pay our costs out of this money now in Court, it will make a great difference, and probably the enumeration of these circumstances will no make the difference of half an hour in the length of my statement.

Chief Justice—You don't ask for costs in your plaint.

Mr. Macpherson—It is not usual, nor I submit is it necessary. I apprehend that in 5 cases out of six there is no prayer of that sort. I apprehend that the costs not being asked for doesn't affect the case at all.

Sir Charles Sargent—You don't ask for damages?

Mr. Macpherson—No. I am not for damages. I trust your Lordship's wost start with the idea that I will not exceed the probable length of the case. The statement I wish to make will not likely last over luncheon time, and if your Lordship's are put in possession of these different dates, it will be of some assistance when hearing the evidence.

The Chief Justice—You have told us that Roopalibai was divested not only of the bulk of her husband's property, but also of the villages allowed to her—by whom?

Mr. Macpherson—By her husband.

Sir Charles Sargent—When was she divested of them?

Mr. Macpherson—Shortly before the birth of the boy, in the beginning of January 1870 Then, on the 9th of March 1870. Roopalibai, her mother, and brother and some of the servants were charged with cheating by personation, by causing a maid servant to personate Roopalibai before Mrs. Callanan at the instance of Mahiput, and Mr. Ritchie obtained leave from Government that the Police Inspector and the Fouzdar of Veerumgaum should be put on special duty in order to assist the prosecution. On the High Court directing the Magistrate not to dispose of the case himself, but to commit it to the Sessions, it was committed to Mr. Coglan.

The Chief Justice—Who were the Judges who made the order?

Mr. Macpherson—Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Lloyd.

The Chief Justice—When was that direction of the High Court made?

Mr. Macpherson—I can't give your Lordship's the exact date. Then on the 11th of May 1870, Mr. Coglan acquitted all the accused.

The Chief Justice—Did the assessors concur with him?

Mr. Macpherson—Two out of three concurred, the third partly concurred. Your Lordship will find Mr. Coglan's judgment in pages 35 and 40 of the printed brief, (reads judgment). At the trial before Mr. Coglan and on the day apparently that he decided the case, Mr. Ritchie made a deposition which I propose to put in evidence under clause 33 of the Evidence Act, on the ground that this is evidence given by a witness in a previous judicial proceeding between the same parties, when the adverse party had a right to cross-examine, and the questions in issue were substantially the same as in the present case. I would also refer to the 6th paragraph of Mr. Bomonshah Cowasjee's filed on behalf of the second defendant on the 16th of February last, (reads paragraph, stating that Mr. Ritchie has gone to America and is not expected to return till the end of March or middle of April). I submit that on the allegation made in this affidavit I am entitled to put in Mr. Ritchie's deposition. I submit that even if your Lordship's thought there was any objection to the deposition going in on the grounds of its being used in the criminal proceeding, that objection is set aside by the same evidence having been used in the testimentary proceeding.

The Chief Justice—Was it on the merits that Mr. Coglan acquitted them?

Mr. Macpherson—On the merits. He said the case was not proved.

Sir Charles Sargent—Raishingjee had no opportunity of cross examination.

Mr. Macpherson—He examined him in chief.

Sir Charles Sargent—Who gave this deposition in evidence in the testimentary suit?

Mr. Macpherson. It was used by Roisingjee.

The Chief Justice—Very well, it may go in.

Mr. Macpherson—As your Lordship pleases; it will be exhibit K. I propose referring to this deposition once for all for the purposes for which I rely on it. It is given in pages 27 and 33 of the printed brief. I refer your Lordship's to the third paragraph of page 27, (reads deposition). Now there are several things in this deposition which have a strong bearing on the case. First, that the identification depended entirely on evidence of the two Coomsar ladies who were extremely interested in showing that Roopalibai was not shown to be pregnant. Mr. Ritchie's deposition establishes that. Next, the deposition shows there was no objection to have an inspection of Roopalibai. Mr. Coglan held that the identification depended on the evidence of these two witnesses, which could not be relied on even if they had not contradicted themselves and as a matter of fact they contradicted both Mrs. Callahan and themselves.

The Chief Justice—Mrs. Callahan you say was examined? Mr. Macpherson—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Roopaliba was visible at the trial, did Mrs. Calahan identify her?

Mr. Macpherson—No, she did not—your Lordship will find that on page 39 of the printed brief (reads). Under these circumstances he considers the case not proved.

Chief Justice—That is how the case broke down.

Mr. Macpherson—Yes and I say that Mr. Ritchie's opinion was that the identification depended on these Coomsar ladies because Mrs. Callahans' evidence was very uncertain.

The Chief Justice—When before Mr. Coglan did she admit that she identified Roopaliba in the first instance?

Mr Macpherson—Yes, she admitted it was a mistake. Mr. Ritchie's deposition further establishes the examined important point that in the Thakore's life-time Mr. Ritchie, believing he would get a true answer from him, actually sent for the Thakore, and asked him the question if his wife was pregnant, and was told that she had been so for six months. This is exceedingly important, for Mr. Ritchie sent for the Thakore to examine him on the very point of his wife's pregnancy, and got this very different answer from what he had expected. The deposition also establishes another very important point, that the seal of the Thakore was part of the property attached on the 4th of November, the date of the death of the Thakore. So if the seal was forged, it must have been forged in the life-time of the Thakore or in the interval between his death and the attachment, which was not long enough to remove the corps from the house. Mr. Ritchie's deposition therefore establishes that it is extremely improbable that access could have been had to this seal for the purpose of establishing th will. The deposition also establishes the very important point that the maintenance villages of Roopaliba were attached by Mr. Ritchie as Government officer as a mark of his disapproval of Roopaliba's conduct.

The Chief Justice—Where does it appear when the seal was attached?

Mr. Macpherson—In page 32 of the printed brief. Mr. Ritchie's evidence shows that the seal was among the property attached, we shall show the date of the attachment. They must have been very quick about the forgery if they used this seal. That is very certain from Mr. Ritchie's evidence.

The Chief Justice—Had this Thakore ever had other children by any of his previous wives?

Mr Macpherson—He had one child by another wife, and Roopaliba had once before been pregnant and had a miscarriage. I have already mentioned that this deposition also shows that there was no reluctance on the part of Roopalibai people to have an examination. Then next, on the 13th of June 1870, there was an application and a cross application before Mr. Melville for a certificate under regulation 8 of 1827, and on the same day there was a further application by Roopaliba for a certificate under Act 20 of 1864.

The Chief Justice—Are these applications subsequent to the acquittal?

Mr. Macpherson—Yes, subsequent to that date. That application was rejected as it had not been signed by Roopaliba herself, and was ultimately received on the 14th of June 1870. Then that inquiry continued for a long time and pending the inquiry on the 15th of October 1870 by Government resolution No. 4,970, Revenue Department, it was resolved, amongst other things, that (reads resolution). I call upon the Secretery of State to produce that resolution.

The Chief Justice—Was that ever acted upon?

Mr. Macpherson—No, because five days after Mr. Melville delivered his judgment Mr. Hearn comments, on behalf of the Secretary of State to my putting in that resolution.

The Chief Justice—I suppose this judgment disallowed Raisingjee's claim to the certificate?

Mr. Macpherson—And confirmed Rumalsingjee's.

Sir Charles Sargent—When was that done?

Mr. Macpherson—Five days after the resolution. And on the same day, the 20th October 1870, Mr. Melville also granted a certificate. Then on the 31st of October Raisingjee sent a telegram to Government and the Revenue Commissioner, saying that he had resolved to take further proceedings (reads telegram). Then on the 1st of November 1870 the detailed petition was sent which was promised in the telegram. It was sent to Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner. This is a document specified in the second defendant's written statement, but Mr Hearn tells me he hasn't got the original, it is enough for my purpose if your Lordship's will take it that this is the document referred to in the second defendant's written statement. Then on the 3rd of December, that same year, the Revenue Commissioner sent a reply to that petition, informing Raisingjee that orders had been issued to allow the attachment on the Koth estate to continue with a view to his taking the legal proceedings he intended to take. I call upon my learned friend, Mr. Farran, to produce that reply. Then also in December 1870 Ropaliba made a petition to Government, praying to have the attachment removed and to have the property handed over to her. I put in a copy of this petition. Of course I do not refer to that, it is merely a petition for redress. Then in the meantime Raisingjee had appealed to the High Court against both orders of Mr. Melville's, and on the 21st of June 1871 the appeals were withdrawn, and the orders are exhibits in this case. The appeals were withdrawn on the payment of all costs by Raisingjee.

The Chief Justice :—What was the date of your petition?

Mr. Macpherson—The date of our petition was the 1st of December 1870. Then on the 29th of June 1871, eight days after the High Court order, Raisingjee applies to the Revenue Commissioner for a continuation of the attachment on the ground that he intends to take further proceedings, notwithstanding the withdrawal of his appeal to the High Court, (reads petition). On the 3rd of August 1871 Raisingjee made a further petition to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor It is not material to refer to. He asked Government to supply him with funds to fight the case, or else to make over the estate to him and leave Roopaliba to fight the suit. Then on the 16th of September 1871, by a memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner to Raisinjee, he is informed with reference to his petition to Government on the 3rd of August Government have decided to hand over the estate of Koth to Bai Roopaliba, as guardian of the minor to whom a certificate of heirship, to the deceased Thakore, had been granted by the Court. I put in a copy of the memorandum. That resolution was put in a copy of the memorandum. That resolution was the result of a long correspondence which had taken place between Messrs Jefferson and Payne and Government, in and after March 1871. Between March and September 1871 comes that correspondence referred to in the written statement C. annexed to the plaint.

Mr. Macpherson then read the correspondence, putting in each letter as evidence. The first several letters were letters between Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and Mr. Jacomb Under-Secretary to Government, relating to the attachment of the Koth estates. On the 12th of September was a letter from Mr. Crowe, Chief Secretary to Government, granting the estate of Koth to be made over to Roopaliba.

Mr. Macpherson continued—Then on the 16th September 1871 Messrs. Jefferson and Payne sent to Mr. Borrodaile a copy of Mr. Crowe's letter, and requested him to take steps to remove the attachment and make over the estate to Bai Shrie Roopaliba. Upon the receipt of that letter or shortly after Mr. Borrodaile made over the whole of the property except the Rs. 84 000 which he returned. This money was the accumulations of the rents and the profits of the talooka during the time it was under attachment, and also of the cash found in the treasury box of the Thakore. As to that Mr. Borrodaile's reason for not handing it over was that it belonged to the minor, and he would hand it over to the minor. Then we said very well hand it over to the minor, but he replied that it was contrary to the rules of the Government debt office that the money should be given to a minor. Then ultimately, I believe four or five days after, he had handed over the bulk of the property, he made over those notes to Dalsookram, Roobalibh's Manager, but he handed them over unendorsed.

The Chief Justice—When did he do that?

Mr Macpherson—I can't give the exact date. Shortly before the 4th October 1872.

Sir Charles Sargent—The money had all been invested, had it not?

Mr. Macpherson—Yes, invested by Mr. Borradaile. Now it has all been realised in cash and made over to the Accountant General. Then on the 4th of October 1871 Messrs Jefferson and Payne wrote a letter to Mr. Borrodaile at Ahmedabad, remonstrating with him for what he had done (reads letter). The Government debt office's objection was next taken, and on the 25th of November 1871 another letter was written by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne (reads letter) Then on the 12 h of February 1872 Messrs. Jefferson and Payne wrote to Mr Hearn (reads letter) asking him to point out to the Collector of Ahmedabad that he ought to hand over the notes to Roopaliba not endorsed to the name of the infant (reads letter) Then it was that the Collector handed over the notes unendorsed The notes were handed over to Roopaliba's Agent, Dalsookram, at Ahmedabad. Then followed the correspondence which is found in pages 55 to 63, both inclusive, of the printed book, which I now intend to put in. Then on the 27th of September 1871 (I leave the correspondence between the plaintiff and Government) Messrs Manisty and Fletcher, on behalf of Raisingjee, wrote with reference to the Government order to hand over the property to Roopaliba. They were warning Mr Borradaile not to hand it over and they state that they still adhere to the contention that the Raj was born, by which for the first time the suggestion that if he was born he had died. I have left the correspondence between the plaintiff and Government and I now come to two letters from Raisingjee to Government, and I wish to show your Lordship's two very important points arising on these letters On the 28th of September the same firm sent a precisely similar letter to the Talookdar settlement officer, Mr. Pratt. I put in copies of both letters. Mr. Pratt was then acting for Mr. Ritchie who was absent on leave from May 1870 till May 1873. Now these letters are extremely important. I think your Lordship's will be of this opinion when you hear them read. The first thing to notice is the date. The date is I think, ten days after the Government resolution directing the Talookdar to be handed over to us The letter is dated ten days after the Government resolution, (exhibit A.) and about ten days after Raisingjee's Barrister's receipt of the letter, exhibit S. dated the 10th of September 1871. That is the letter from the Revenue Commissioner to Raisingjee stating the Government resolution. The documents A A and Z also refer to this subject. These letters were written a very short time after the resolution of Government became known to Raisingjee, and after he may be taken to have come to the conclusion that he was defeated on the first ground, he had taken (that the boy was not born), and as soon as he felt that he had no chance of success in further urging that contention he, for the first time, raised the other contention that the boy had died, and he makes this contention, and has made it throughout in the vaguest way, without giving any date or other proofs. And that allegation, set up in this loose way, my learned friend, Mr. Latham, abandoned on the first day of the hearing of this case. He never takes any steps to substantiate the allegation at any time, and when we file the suit in the High Court he resorts not to that allegation, but to an allegation of a subsequent date in the year 1872. And although in the criminal proceeding the allegations of the substitution are very vague, it is quite clear that this substitution is quite distinct from the substitution alleged in the letter of 1871 to Mr. Borradaile (reads letter) I find that in the petition in Exhibit R. (the petition to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald) there is an allegation not so specific as that contained in the letter, that the boy did die (reads letter) Then attention is made of "the mysterious son who soon after died"). I was not aware that the petition contained these words.

The Chief Justice—Then the allegation was that he died soon after he was set up?

Mr. Macpherson—Yes my Lord. He was supposed to be born in January 1870. So these letters Mr. Borradaile and the talookdaree settlement officers sent replies in which they refused to consent to the application, and said the orders of Government were explicit. These replies are contained in two memoranda, one of the 29th of September 1871 from Mr. Borradaile, and the other of the 30th of September 1871 from Mr Pratt, to the same effect. I put them in. Now, my Lords, I say that these two letters and the replies tell very strongly indeed against Government in this case The suggestions in these two letters had no effect on Government, and didn't induce Government to alter their course in the least, and therefore Government had no excuse for not handing over to us the sum of Rs. 84,000. There is no suggestion made at this time that we are not entitled to this money on the ground that—

Sir Charles Sargent—It was only in February 1872 that you produced the certificate?

Mr. Macpherson—Because we had no money to buy the stamp. That was the second objection taken. There were three objections taken. By Mr. Borradaile. Your Lordship will note that these letters were only replies to objections. The first objection would appear to be that the notes must be endorsed to Rumalsingjee. But these are only the replies to the objections. What the objections were your Lordship's will hear in evidence. The next thing is that none of the Government debt department prohibit the money being given without a certificate. That is the second objection taken. That is Exhibit C C. Then on the 12 h of February we get the money, but he gives us the notes unendorsed. Then having got the notes handed over to us unendorsed sometime after the letters of the 12th and 20 h of April, sometime after the 20th of April we handed back the notes to Mr. Borradaile to have them endorsed, when he retained them until he handed them into Court. Your Lordship's will find the history or these negotiations which took place about the promissory notes and their retention by the Collector in the correspondence to which I have not referred, and ultimately on the 30 h of June 1873 Government passed an order directing the Collector to pay over these promissory notes to Roopaliba. I have not got the terms of the order. I call upon the Advocate-General to produce it, or to state his reason why he will not. I don't think your Lordship has seen the original.

The Advocate-General—I would ask my learned friend whether the Government order as he calls it has been communicated to his client?

Mr Macpherson—No, my Lord.

The Advocate-General—Then I decline to produce the Government resolution, it being a confidential communication between Government and its subordinate officer.

Mr. Macpherson—I submit my learned friend is not entitled to raise this objection of privilege, inasmuch as in the criminal proceeding the Government servant referred to this letter and gave evidence as to the contents of this order in cross-examination by Mr. Starling.

The Advocate-General—I find that in the cross-examination to which my learned friend refers, the resolution appears to have been brought into Court from the records of the Collector, but it was not put in by Mr Starling I therefore still object to produce it. If Mr. Starling had gone on to ask that the resolution should be put in evidence, no doubt the objection would have been taken. Also whatever Mr. Borrodaile might have been called upon to do in the proceedings before Mr. Macknezie, that is no reason why it should be produced now, and I take the objection

Mr. Macpherson—Your Lordship's will note that my learned friend has objected to produce it, but has not given any reason founded upon the Evidence Act.

The Advocate-General—I will refer to the 103rd section of the Act if my learned friend wishes.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin,

(To be continued.)

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir yours truly. HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

TWELFTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 20TH FEBRUARY TO THE 5TH MARCH 1874.

THE weather has been on the whole very seasonable. In parts of Eastern Bengal there has been a moderate amount of rain during the fortnight, and there has been some little rain in Central Bengal. But between the showers in Bengal and during the whole fortnight in Behar, the weather has been for the most part clear and bright. Only from one very limited tract of Champarum was any fall of hail reported. The rain was wanted in East Bengal, and the dry weather was wanted in Behar to ripen the spring crops, so that the weather has been on the whole as good as could be wished. As yet there has been no cholera or threatening of cholera among the labourers on any of the works. Regarding the weather of the fortnight at Calcutta, the Meteorological Reporter writes :—

"Since the date of the last report the weather has been on the whole fine, but occasionally cloudy in the day-time, and foggy in the early morning. On the 26th a few drops of rain fell at Calcutta, and between the 22nd and the above date slight showers were felt in some parts of Bengal Proper and in Maunbhoom. At this time the weather was close and oppressive, and warmer than is usual at the time of year; but since then the wind has gone round to the west, and it has become cooler."

The weather and rainfall reports for the two weeks under review form enclosure No. 1.

2. In last narrative a fall of prices was recorded in the Rajshahye Division, and a general rise in prices over the rest of Bengal and Behar. The Prices-current for Saturday, the 28th February, show that there has been a fall in prices over the whole of Western and over parts of Central Bengal. The only parts that show a considerable rise in prices are the districts of Chittagong, Tipperah, and Noacolly, which supply the port of Chittagong. In Backergunge there was a great rise, but the prices have fallen again. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks there is a general tendency to a rise of prices in Eastern Bengal. In the Rajshahye Division prices are about the same as they were at the date of last narrative. In Behar also there has been a slight fall in prices excepting only in the districts of Sarun and Chumparun, where a slight rise has occurred. In Chumparun the price of maize, the ordinary food of the common people at this season, has gone up from 14½ to 13 seers per rupee. The price of common rice in the principal districts compares with those quoted in last narrative thus :—

	Number of seers of common rice sold for a rupee.		
	On 31st Jan.	On 14th Feb.	On 28th Feb.
Burdwan ...	14	13	13½
Beerbhoom ...	12½	12	13½
Hooghly ...	11 to 12	10 to 10½	11½ to 12½
Calcutta ...	12½	10½	12½
Dinagepore ...	13½	14	14
Maldah ...	12½	12½	12
Rungpore ...	11½	11½	11½
Dacca ...	16	16	14
Backergunge...	16½	13½	15
Chittagong ...	18	17	16½
Nokhally ...	17½	16	13
Patna ...	12	13	13½
Shahabad ...	13	11½	12½
T hoot ...	10	10	10
Chumparun ...	11½	11½	11
Bhaugulpore ...	12½	11½	11½
Lohardugga ...	15½	16	16
Maunbhoom ...	15	14½	14½

From passages in the district narratives it will be seen that in many districts the price in the interior is higher than the prices above quoted, which are only those of the district head-quarters town. The price-current statements for the two weeks under review form enclosure No. 2.

3. The district officers have now been able to form some estimate of the probable yield of the spring crops. The rainfall at the beginning of February has done immense good to the crops, and the yield will probably be, on the whole, more than twice as heavy as it would have been without rain, provided, no fresh misfortune from hail, excessive rain, or the like occurs. Still, on the whole it is hardly to be expected that the yield of the spring crops will be equal to the yield of an average year. It is in South Behar, in Sarun and Chumparun, and the lower parts of Tirhoot, Bhaugulpore and Purneah that these crops contribute largely to the food of the people. No doubt in all the alluvial lands they will be very fine indeed; but in the northern parts of Tirhoot and Bhaugulpore, and in much of Dinagepore and some adjacent tracts the spring crops give but an insignificant addition to the food-supply. In Patna Monghyr, Purneah, and South Bhaugulpore the yield of the spring crops is expected to be nearly as good as in ordinary years In Gya the crop will be fair; but only half the ordinary area was, the Collector estimates, sown with these crops. In Tirhoot the yield may be nearly half the average. In Sarun the Collector expects that two-thirds of an average crop will be got all round; the Commissioner estimates the yield at a somewhat lower proportion, but he is making further enquiries. In Chumparun, the yield will be probably above half of an average crop. In the Rajshahye Division the spring crops will be little below the average.

4. Since the last narrative was submitted, estimates of the out-turn of the principal rice crop have put the yield of some of great producing districts, such as Backergunge and Chittagong, at something less than had been previously estimated. These estimates, taken together with the general rise in prices in Eastern Bengal during the last five weeks, make the Lieutenant-Governor fear that the stocks in Eastern Bengal may, as suggested in paragraph 26 of the last narrative have been much depleted.

* * *

5. The supply of grain is still sufficient in all the large marts except in North Behar, and at occasional places in the interior of the Rajshahye Division. In some villages in North Tirhoot grain is not to be bought, and at one point on the Northern Bengal Railway works the supply of grain fell short in the local bazaars Still up to the present time the Government stores have been opened for the supply of labourers on only a very few works. At one or two places, where prices were very high, Government grain was offered for sale to the work-people; but they preferred to provide for themselves from the bazaar as long as they could. Private trade in grain is active in the Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr, Purneah, Rajshahye Rungpore, and Bograh Districts; in the other distressed districts private trade in grain is very slack indeed. During the period under review private traders are led by railway into Behar—

From the North-Western Provinces and Punjab ..... 7,881 tons of grain during one week.
From Calcutta... 4,186 " " two weeks.

This gives a private import of grain of about 1,424 tons a day. There is still, so the Patna dealers report, very little to be had for export from the Punjab, if only its owners could get railway waggons on which to carry it into Behar. The private imports of grain reported from the Sarun District continue to range at about 1,20,000 maunds per fortnight, but probably there is a good deal of petty import not reported.

6. The export of grain from Calcutta during the month of Febrary is returned by the Collector of Customs at 15,421 tons, which is a very great reduction on the exports of the two preceding months. On the other hand the imports are very large amounting in February to 60,068 tons. The total exports of grain from Bengal from the 1st October (up to the 28th February for Calcutta and Chittagong, and up to the 15th February for the Orissa ports), is shown by the Collector of Customs to be 174,628 tons, and to be 155 926 tons reckoning from the 1st November, as returns have been received from the outlying ports. The grain imports since the 1st October are shown by the Collector of Customs at 100 064 tons, of which 3,723 tons were imported on private account. As was supposed, it turns out that a large part of the imports on private account stated in Mr. Hearn's minute was really on Government account. This Government has no exact information regarding the grain consigned to the Government of India which has arrived in the river, and that statement has therefore been omitted; only the imports which have been received in the Collector of Customs' books is given. Enquiry was made regarding the private imports which were ascertained to be as above stated: of this, part was rice imported from the Madras coast for the Hutwa Wards' Estate, indigo factories and the like; and part consisted of experimental imports from Burmah. Enquiry has been made regarding the result of these Burmah imports, but the information elicited is contradictory, one importer stating that the rice was good and the result successful, while another firm declares that it is still on their hands and cannot be sold except at a heavy loss.

7. The only districts or tracts in which the condition of the people would seem to be perceptibly worse than it was at the time of the submission of the narrative are Northern Tirhoot and parts of the Rungpore districts. From all the rest of the distressed districts it is reported either that the improving prospects of the spring crops have brought prices down and made the people more cheerful, or that the relief works and charitable relief arrangements are meeting and alleviating distress. In the Patna District prices are high and professional beggars cannot get alms from their ordinary supporters, but there are no other signs of distress. In Gya "the condition of the people remains good, but the Magistrate cannot expect this to last much longer." Four or five isolated cases of distress met with relief. In Shahabad there is no general distress, though "Pressure is being felt by the more indigent of the high castes, and by those who ordinarily subsist on charity, or who from bodily infirmities are incapable of work." In Sarun the condition of the people is expected to improve "for a time at least" in consequence of the yield of the spring harvest. "Meanwhile, the provision of relief works has been found to relieve distress wherever reported;" and it is believed that "widespread and general distress among the labouring classes has thus been avoided." From the very worst parts of Chumparun it is reported that there had been great distress, but that owing to the various relief measures "a material and already perceptible improvement in the condition of the people has been caused" In Monghyr the condition of the spring crops is excellent, and there is much work to be had in the fields; but in two limited tracts the condition of the people is said to be bad though the distress has been "hitherto confined to the old, infirm, widows and children." From the very worst parts of Bhaugulpore, the magistrate, who was there in camp, was able to report that much field-work was going on, and the general "condition of the people was better than he had anticipated." The Purneah reports show that distress is extending in the two worst thannahs, where arrangements are being made to meet it; but the rest of the districts is apparently better off than it was a fortnight ago From Moorshedabad, Rajshahye and Bogra it is reported that the condition of the people is not critical, and actual distress is felt as yet only by the old, infirm and diseased. The Maldah report says there is no actual distress except in one tract where people flocked much to the works, and charitable relief was being given in grain and food. The Dinagepore Magistrate reports that the prospects of his district "appear much more hopeful than they did a short time ago."

The district narratives, bringing the history of affairs in the distressed districts down to the 21st February, will be found in enclosures Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

8. The only distressed district from which the report is clearly worse is Tirhoot In the three southern subdivisions of Tirhoot there is now any general distress except in certain limited tracts. But in the three northern sub-divisions of Durbhunga, Seetamurhee and Madhoobunee matters are worse. In many tracts of these subdivisions distress is increasing. Prices are very high, and grain is not always to be had at the nominal prices, so that it has been necessary to commence the sale of Government grain. People are now flocking to the works in much larger numbers; the infirm and the professional beggars are coming into relief centres to be fed. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the arrangements now made in Tirhoot will meet the distress as fully as has been done in Sarun and Chumparun. Hitherto the system of relief works in parts of Tirhoot had not been at all so good as in the last named districts, and it is not yet certain that they are what they should be. Abuses are said to have prevailed which must be remedied; every effort is being used to prevent their recurrence.

The Magistrate of Rungpore reports the condition of the people to be worse, and that a police officer employed on inspection reported severe distress leading to the sale of wives and children. Previous accounts had led the Lieutenant-Governor to anticipate such statements, and he has accordingly referred the matter to the Relief Commissioner, who very recently visited the district The Lieutenant-Governor's own hope is that things are not so very bad in a district like Rungpore, where prices are always high and nearly everybody is well-off; still the last reports show that parts of Rungpore require very careful watching and relief. If there is plenty of rice in the eastern districts, private trade will bring much of it to Rungpore when the south winds blow, but if the sources of supply fail they must be supplemented.

Even in Dinagepore Sir George Campbell does not anticipate there will be so much suffering as in Tirhoot, now that a large supply of Government grain is provided for that district, and he hopes that by selling grain to the people the Goverment may enable most of them to tide over the difficulty.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Peshawur on the 3rd instant says that on the 21st February the fall of snow was so heavy that all the mountains in the vicinity were covered. At this time of the year the fall of snow has never been so heavy as it is now.

THE HUSSAR TRIAL.—This interesting trial came on for further hearing yesterday (Friday) at the Town and the Cantonment Magistrate's Court. The report of the Chemical Examiner regarding the stains on the two swords and white jacket, were read, and Mr. Smith summed up, proposing in conclusion, fifteen different counts on which to indict the prisoners. The Magistrate has reserved his summary till Monday next, when, no doubt the prisoners will be committed.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

BEER IN BANGALORE.—The public have a right to complain against the present system in use in the beer shops or taverns. The beer is manufactured here and several taverns are supplied, but for want of efficient supervision the public are deprived of the right of questioning the measurement of the supply given them. The beer is given in broken bottles; the strength is not tested, and an unlimited indulgence is afforded. All arrack shops in the cantonment and pettah are under the supervision of the Superivisor of the Distillery, and therefore the measures there given are punctually and regularly examined by him weekly. The taverns should also be put under supervision to prevent the abuse now existing.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

GOOD STORIES.—Dr. Caldwell told the writer this story last year. The boys in the Nagercoil Seminary have been very clever at leaf writing and have copied Greek. Some time ago Dr. Caldwell took some specimens of this writing to England and, when staying on one occasion at the house of a classical scholar tried to take him in with the Greek manuscript. A copy of a Greek MS. of a portion of Homer's Iliad found in the south of India! Here was a marvel that excited his friend's curiosity. After examining the writing minutely for some time, the scholar, who was not to be imposed on, observed, "And the strangest thing about it is, that this is *Glasgow* Greek!" The mystery was solved, the boys had learned Greek from Scotchmen. We may cap this by its opposite. One of the best clergymen of the Church of England, now no longer in India, had brought him from the Rangoon Mission press a copy of the New Testament in Burmese. A Chaplain, boasting a learned degree, who was calling on him took up the book and soberly expressed great admiration at the beauty of the Greek type.

MAHOGANY SEED.—Mahogany seed was some time ago distributed between the Madras Gardens and the North Arcot, Cuddapah, and Nelumbur plantations. In the North Arcot plantations only one seed has as yet germinated, and that seedling is reported as yellow and sickly; but the whole seed is said to have arrived looking mouldy and useless. In Cuddapah, germination commenced at from twenty-two to twenty-eight days, but only seven seeds germinated, and out of these, two seedlings afterwards died, the remaining five are still very small but tolerably healthy. At Nelumbur 9-10ths of the seeds are reported to have arrived quite bad; only one seed germinated, but the growth of this is reported as promising to surpass that of teak. The best seeds were selected for trial in the Madras Gardens, and they appear to have germinated freely, but many died off; the growth, however, of a few which survive has been rapid and good. The Inspector of Forests has recommended that further supplies should be procured from the Honduras for our Nelumbur plantations. It is considered necessary that they should, in all instances, be taken out of their seed vessels and packed in dry silver sand.—*Madras Times.*

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THE DEBT OF KHIVA.

THE *Toorkestan Gazette* gives the following estimate of the revenues of the Khan of Khiva It is the first reliable piece of Khivan statistics that has yet been published :—

I.—*In cash.*

1.	Salgut, or tax on lands	103,370 small tillas.
2.	Yekat, or tax on goods and cattle.....	69,414
		172,784 small tillas.

II.—*In kind.*

Wheat	24,188	batmans.
Jowar (Holcus sorghum).....	20 773	"
Millet	6,535	"
Sesame	1 441	"
Cotton	1,070	"
Barley	860	"
Hempseed	700	"
Linseed	345	"
Poppy seed	600	"
	57,308	batmans.
Clover	10 000	bundles.
Sheep	1,400	sheep.
Boats	3	boats.

In Khiva the small gold tilla is worth 1 Ruble 80 kop. The larger tilla, double. The patman is a weight of 48 Russian pounds. A batman of wheat used to cost in Khiva from 60 to 95 kop.; a batman of barley or millet 20 to 30 kop.; jowar and peas the same; a batman of sesame, 70 to 95 kop.; a batman of cotton, 3 to 3½ R. A sheep is worth on an average 2 R. 50 k. The total revenues of the State amount to between 850,000 and 400,000 Rubles, or under £34,000 It may be imagined that, out of such a revenue even if it be not further reduced by the annexation of the right bank of the Oxus, the Khan of Khiva will be able to pay the enormous Russian indemnity just as soon as the Ameer of Bokhara will wipe out his war debt—or in the Greek Kalends.—*Friend of India.*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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